"... AS IT IS THE MOST NOBLE, AS IT IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL EMPLOYMENT OF MAN."—*Washington.*

AGRICULTURAL.

Harvest Hymn.

Great God!—our heartfelt thanks to Thee!
We feel thy presence every where!
And pray that we may ever be
Thus objects of Thy guardian care.

We sow'd—by Thee our work was seen,
And blessed; and instantly went forth
Thy mandate, and in living green,
Soon smiled the fair and fruitful earth.

We toil'd—and Thou did'st note our toil,
And gave'st the sunshine and the rain,
Till ripened on the teeming soil
The emerald grass, the golden grain.

And now, we reap!—and oh, our God!
From this, and earth's unbounded floor,
We send our song of thanks abroad,
And pray Thee, bless our hoarded store!

Science in Agriculture.

A specimen of a soil of a good appearance was given to Sir Humphrey Davy, from Lincolnshier, in England, as remarkable for sterility. On analyzing it he found sulphate of iron. He recommended a top dressing of lime; and the sulphate of iron, a noxious substance, was at once changed into an element of fertility. It was the boast of Franklin that he had stripped the lightning of its perils and had chained the thunderbolt.—Chemistry does more. Poisons are changed by its alchemy into the means of subsistence.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson purchased, in 1849, a small farm, near Baltimore, in the last stage of impoverishment. Such was its reduced condition that the last crop of corn was not more than one peck to the acre. He states that all the vegetable matter growing on the two hundred acres cleared land, including briars, sassafras, and other bushes, if carefully collected, would have been sufficient for the manufacture of one four horse wagon load of manure. He applied to Dr. David Stewart, of Baltimore, an able chemist, who rode out to the farm and procured specimens of the soil, which he carefully analyzed. He found that it contained an abundance of lime, potash, magnesia, iron and organic matter, duly mixed with alumnia sand. One element only of a fertile soil was wanting, phosphoric acid; and of this there was no trace. He recommended an application to the soil of biphosphate of lime, a preparation of bones, as the best mode of supplying the deficient element. The remedy was given at the expense of ten dollars per acre. It was the one thing needful.—Health was restored to the exhausted patient, and the grateful soil yielded last year twenty-nine bushels of wheat per acre to the proprietor. Nothing else was aplied, indeed nothing else was wanting. Here was a beautiful triumph of science. There is no doubt about the facts; the experiment came under our observation and attracted the attention of hundreds. It was detailed to the writer by Mr. Johnson himself, and various others worthy of perfect reliance. It has been made known to the country in the American Farmer.

In each of these cases, a mere practical farmer would have groped his way in the dark, ready to be led astray by any ignus fatuus, in his efforts to find some means of improvement. He might have applied lime or stable manure. The first would have been worthless, if not injurious, and the second would have given no results commensurate with the expense.—The same is probably true of guano, for though the best specimens contain as much as twenty-two per cent of phosphates, yet the expenditure would have been out of proportion to the result, if enough had been applied to give a sufficiency of phosphoric acid.

Flax Cotton.

The changed tone of some British papers which a short time ago ridiculed M. Claussen, the inventor of the process, and his proceedings—and the positive success which has attended some of his experiments, warrant us almost in believing that we are on the eve of discoveries likely to lead to consequences of no little moment. The substitution of flax cotton would be an event of revolutionary character; for revolutionary would be its effects on existing interests; and no where would the change be more deeply felt than in this country. We may easily estimate what would be the loss to ourselves—or, more properly, to our Southern friends—from a reduction in price equal to one half the value of their great staple. If M. Claussen's discovery prove available, there is no telling how far the depreciation would go. There would this result follow, that whereas the cultivation of cotton is necessarily confined to the extreme Southern States, flax may be produced in all quarters of the Union—in the Middle and Western States more advantageously than in the South; and in the Middle and Western States, accordingly, the South would find its strongest competitors in the production of the new staple. British philosophers foresee that, should flax take the place of cotton, the mills of Manchester will be likely to remain dependent on the United States.—The difference will be, that the dependence will be transferred from one part of the country to the other.

The main cost of flax lies, not in the cultivation, but in the preparation of the fibre by the ordinary process of rotting, breaking and cleaning, operations very wasteful and expensive. M. Claussen dispenses with all these operations. The manufactuer buys it in the crude state, and omitting the rottening process, altogether, breaks and cleans it by machinery. Some of our intelligent friends tell us that relieved from the expense of rotting and cleaning, flax can be raised in the United States for four cents a pound. We believe the average quantity obtainable from an acre of ground, is nearly twice as great as the average yield of cotton. This shows that the former can be grown much cheaply than the latter.

As this subject possesses so much real interest, we may briefly state for the information of our readers, what M. Claussen has really effected with his newly prepared flax, which we do on the authority of the *Morning Chronicle*. In the first place he has spun the pure prepared flax itself—which he terms "flax fibre"—in the ordinary cotton machines, and the Chronicle says, "several cops of the yarn spun from the rovings made at Bolton have been forwarded to us." He has also spun a mixture of flax and cotton in equal parts, which the *Manchester Guardian*, previously incredulous on the subject, says, "seems to be about No. 30, and is of very fair quality." The third material is a mixture of flax and wool—which has been both spun and woven upon the common woolen machinery; and our authority has specimens of cloths and flannels manufactured from this substance, and understand that "a contract has been taken to supply a considerable quantity of the 'flax wool' cloth as clothing for the army." "With half wool and half flax," it says, "it is almost impossible for the most experienced person to detect the mixture." The fourth material is composed of flax and silk; and the editor of the Chronicle has had samples of woven texture of this kind, which he says "are exactly similar in appearance to those formed wholly from silk."

It will be seen, from these statements, that M. Claussen has done something—done a great deal, in fact; and that the probabilities are strong that there is more in his discoveries than we have yet been inclined to believe in this country.—*N. American.*

THE REGISTER,
FOR THE CAMPAIGN

We invite the attention of our Whig friends to the following proposals for Campaign Subscribers:

Single copies, until after election,	$0 25
Five copies to one addrss,	1 00
Twelve " "	2 00

We hope our friends will best r themselves in this matter, and send on the club lists without delay. It is of the first importance that truth be sent among the people of our county, especially as the Locofoco paper here, teeming with barefaced falsehoods, is sent gratuitously to every part of the county, and paid for by men who have grown rich and lazy on the public pap. The popularity of our candidates with the great mass of the people has alarmed the Locofoco camp, and hence the most unscrupulous and reckless efforts will be made, and the basest falsehoods fabricated and circulated to carry their ends. Our friends therefore will see that the only way to prevent the evil effects of this flood of vile Demagoguism, is to club together and give the Register a wider circulation in the county.

VIRTUE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

The Susquehanna Register:

JOHN C. MILLER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

Thursday Morning, Aug. 7, 1851.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

William F. Johnston,

of Armstrong county.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

John Strohm,

of Lancaster county.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,

RICHARD COULTER, *Westmoreland,*
JOSHUA W. COMLY, *of Mountour,*
GEORGE CHAMBERS, *of Franklin,*
WM. M. MEREDITH, *of Phil'a,*
WILLIAM JESSUP, *of Susquehanna.*

Whig County Convention.

The Whig citizens of Susquehanna County are requested to meet in County Convention, at the Court-house in Montrose on Monday evening, Aug. 25th, being the second week of Court, for the purpose of organizing for the present campaign.

GEO. WALKER,
Chairman of County Com.

The members of the Standing County Committee are requested to meet at Searle's Hotel on Monday afternoon Aug. 11th, at 3 o'clock.

GEO. WALKER, Ch'n.

Fire in Brooklyn.

We have been furnished with the particulars of the fire in Brooklyn on Friday morning, August 1st. It was first discovered on the north-west gable end of the barn of Mr. David Kent. Its origin is unknown, as there had been no light there to the knowledge of Mr. Kent.—The barn contained about twelve tons of hay, three hundred bundles of rye, one cart, one wagon, yokes, and other farming utensils. If it had not been for the great exertions of Mr. B. O. Wartrous, aided by the family, the loss must have been much greater. The wagon house and dwelling were several times discovered to be on fire, but were extinguished by Mr. Wartrous. Too much credit cannot be given him for his assistance. The loss is estimated at $450.

STUMP CANDIDATE.—We hear it stated that ebenezer b. chase ESQ. is to be a stump candidate for President Judge of this Judicial District. His pre-eminently luminous legal abilities, united to great integrity of character, and especially his tact in managing the stampede of a defaulting cashier, are all qualities which highly fit him for the bench, with two holes for his legs to be run through horizontally. For side Judges, T. P. and A. St. John are highly recommended. We we will do all we can to help ebenezer "up a stump."

The Banker Organ.

This apologist and defender of those New York "persons," who have within a few years visited our county as a wasting pestilence and scourge, while continuing its base attacks upon Judge Jessup, is constrained to admit the mendacity of one of its charges. With a greater flourish of trumpets and words than Claudius made when he said "Now the king drinks to Hamlet," they prefaced a long article on the 24th, in which charges of fraud and dishonesty were bandied as boys throw a ball. And the whole foundation upon which the great production was builded, was the assertion that the act of incorporation required the payment of ten per cent to be made in specie. This was a major premise of the argument and the falsity of this is fatal to the whole.—That it was false, we asserted, and we ask the readers of the Democrat to notice, that *they have admitted it.* They were constrained to do it. The act no where required a payment in specie. Did the act "contemplate" it? Most learned gentlemen, is your opinion to be set up on our hills, in adversity to and as a better than that of Judge Gibson? You have called him "a giant in intellect," "the greatest jurist of the age," and yet when detected in the publication of a falsehood in saying that "the act required a payment in specie," you say "the act contemplated it," putting the dictum of young practitioners against the decision of Judge Gibson! But we repeat, they have admitted the utter mendacity of the assertion which they kept in their paper for three weeks, as the keystone of an arch of black malignity and vile detraction, with which they thought to cover up the noblest of character, the brightest of talents.

We have a few facts to state in relation to some of their last week's publication. They say that the surplus stock notes were cancelled at the Bank, "without one farthing ever having been paid thereon." Mr. Mulford, the Treasurer of the Board, on page 18, Bank Rep. says "the amount then paid was $10,000, being 10 per cent. on the stock." This was 10 per cent. upon the whole stock, and three-fourths of that was paid upon surplus stock. On page 16, C. L. Ward says that the stock was about $75,000. On page 16 and 17 Mr. Ward says "the embarrassed condition of monetary affairs of this period prevented us negotiating the sale of stock as contemplated, and it was concluded by the company to make a joint loan upon our individual responsibility to the amount of stock held by the company. "Two loans were made, one of $15,000 in one note, and another of $60,000, &c. These notes were negotiated by Mr. Biddle with Allen & Paxson. My belief is the $15,000 *was paid in to Mr. Biddle, and went into the Bank, Allen and Thompson also paid in specie to Mr. Biddle, on account of the other* $60,000 *note,* $11,655 37, on which a premium was allowed of $51 94. *This specie was brought by Mr. Biddle, and deposited in the bank here.* The balance of the $60,000 note, being $48,344 63 was placed by Allen and Paxson to the credit of the bank in account, and the bank notified to that effect." During the two years that he acted as Secretary of the company, it paid in interest and expenses on this loan $1,639 00. And on page 18, he says "I know of no reservation or condition in regard to the loans made to Allen & Paxson, which could have prevented the bank from drawing for the whole amount at any time." Who that reads the above, and we could refer to pages of other evidence, can credit the assertion that "not one farthing" was ever paid thereon? It is a falsehood. There was paid into the Bank upon these notes $26,655 37, and the individual notes gave the bank a credit of $48,344 63, upon which they could have drawn at any time, and yet you say that not a farthing was ever paid on it! And this statement is made with the evidence of its utter falsity before them, and with the full knowledge that it could be disproved! Verily we must say that

"Error leans its idiot back,
On folly's topmost twig."

It was an intentional mistatement, intended to be circulated among those who have not access to the truth.

Passing over the gasconade, some of which we recollect to have heard at least once before, in a different place than an editor's sanctum—a place somewhat resembling a Court-house—we find the following passage sticking out of a muddy editorial in capitals: "We charge to Judge Jessup the authorship of the surplus stock fraud, and we charge further that he *intended it for a fraud;* for, (here comes the reason, proof,) Wm. L. Post swears explicitly that, *the surplus stock notes were never intended by those who gave them to be paid, but were given for the purpose of nominally making up the capital stock of the Bank in order to keep its accounts and statements in proper order and form.*" This is the coolest specimen of pure, unalloyed perversion and falsehood that we ever saw since Carter Beverly's recantation. Wm. L. Post nowhere in his testimony states ("swears" they say) "that the surplus stock notes were never intended by those who gave them to be paid but were given for the purpose of nominally making up the capital stock of the Bank, in order to keep its accounts and statements in proper order and form." Nowhere in the whole record can it be found. The first part of the sentence, "the surplus stock notes were never intended by those who gave them to be paid"—*is a base fabrication!* Utterly false and outrageous in its conception—the mind that could conceive and execute it must be fruitful of honesty, integrity, and "love of the people!" Is Democracy so debased that menials must weekly distort fact to feed its disciples, and rile the clear fountains of truth to assuage its thirst? There are honest men all over this county who rank under the name which this organ disgraces; men who do not thank it for such appeals to *ignorance.*

So much as we have referred to is a fabrication. The remainder of the sentence is a wilful perversion of the truth; an impudent attempt to garble the record. When it says that the notes were given for the purpose of "nominally making up the capital stock of the bank, in order to keep its accounts and statements in proper order and form," it publishes another untruth. Mr. Post's evidence, page 23 Bank Rep. *does not refer to the surplus stock notes at all.* It referred to two notes of T. P. St. John and himself. His note had been arranged by a transfer of stock to the Bank. And the note of your Locofoco friend T. P. St. John for $25,000 has not been seen since the Bank failed.

Mr. Post said, referring to the two notes given by himself and Thomas P. St. John—When St. John came in, 500 shares of the surplus stock were entered on the transfer book to St. John and 500 to himself, in trust for the Bank. Notes were given by St. John and himself of $25,000 each. "I do not know what has become of St. John's note above stated. It is not now in the Bank that I can find. My note is cancelled, and the stock it represented being transferred to me in trust, the Bank is the actual owner thereof. *This transaction in regard to the surplus stock* was to make up, nominally, the whole amount of capital stock of the Bank, in order to keep its accounts and statements in proper order and form."—What we have printed of the last sentence in italics, is a part of the sentence, not only omitted by these candid editors, but its place supplied by something else. They put in its place something else that Mr. Post "swears," which he never stated under the sun; and then charge a fraud, which they prove to have been committed, by garbling, mutilating, *forging* testimony, upon Judge Jessup. Why, you poor time-serving junior demagogue, don't you and your assistants, sub rosa, know that the Judge never owned a cent of stock after your Locofoco "persons" came into that authority by which they swindled the public!

If they had quoted the evidence as it reads, it would have been plain enough. But no! They were hunting something through which to escape the odium of attacking a man without any reason. Their 'curses like chickens come home to roost,' and in the wisdom of the five-lawyer concern evidence must be distorted, the truth falsified and common decency outraged. And they claim to do all this from a nice sense of duty—a superabundant love of the people. When "reptiles that crawl where man disdains to walk" besmear the altars of virtue, and attempt to blacken the monuments of integrity with attacks never before made, and charges never yet made by honorable personal enemies—wrapping around them "the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in," claiming to be actuated by the imperative calls of duty and honorable motives, we think of the old Spanish proverb, that "the streets of hell are paved with good intentions."

Commencement at Lafayette College.

The commencement of Lafayette College, at Easton, on the 23d ultimo, seems to have given a new impulse to that Institution; at least we hope it may be so in the result. While Pennsylvania can boast of Medical Institutions superior to those of any state, her Colleges, while more numerous than those in any two other states, have most of them; perhaps unjustly been regarded as inferior to similar institutions in New York and the Eastern states. While some of them are little different from High Schools and Academies, Lafayette College has been considered an institution of ability and high character. We give below an extract from a letter dated at Easton, 23d July:

"The commencement exercises of Lafayette College were held in the Presbyterian Church in this town this day. I enclose a programme of the exercises, from which you will perceive that an unusual interest was given to the occasion by the installation of the President and Professor of Languages. These gentlemen are bringing a very large accession of learning, talent and influence to the aid of the College, and the prospects of its usefulness are very much increased.

Dr. M'Lane, the new President, is a ripe scholar, an energetic, practical man, and in him and in his wise administration of the affairs of the College, the public may repose entire confidence. The town of Easton is far-famed for its beautiful and healthy location, as well as for the taste, refinement and enlarged hospitality of its citizens. The College building is a noble edifice, standing on an eminence overlooking the town and the valley of the Delaware and Lehigh. It is a beautiful location, commanding a view of scenery which is always fresh and delightful to the eye. The course of education is that usually pursued in the Colleges of this country, and if the orations delivered by the young men on the occasion may be considered as a test, the standard of scholarship is elevated.

An effort is now being made by the President, to obtain an endowment of $100,000, and it is to be hoped it may be successful, for if procured, it will enable the faculty to make the institution the means of blessing the large number of young men who are anxious to obtain education, but have not the means within their reach.

The Colleges of Pennsylvania all need the fostering care of the State. It was once extended to them, but the financial difficulties into which we were thrown a few years since, induced the Legislature to suspend the appropriation. That it will be again resumed is most earnestly to be desired. Lafayette College is now in its sixteenth year, but like most of the Colleges in our land, it has had its difficulties and trials. Many of these are now overcome, and a brighter day seems dawning upon it. The institution will always be most deeply indebted to the Hon. James M. Porter, the President of the Board of Trustees, to whose indefatigable exertions it owes if not its foundation and existence, certainly a large share of its present hopeful prospects."

Law and Widowhood.

The report of a case is before us, in which two of the Judges of Pennsylvania have presented opinions, directly adverse, upon a question of no small interest in itself, but more directly so in view of the terms employed by each in the delivery of his opinion. The case is that of the Commonwealth vs. Stouffer. A testator devised his real and personal estate to his wife, provided she remained a widow for life; but, in case she married again, she was to "leave the premises." The widow married again, and an action ensuing, Judge Lewis held that such a devise is a condition in restraint of marriage, and void. This opinion Judge Lewis enforced by the following pertinent remarks:

"The principle of *reproduction* stands next in importance to its elder-born corelative, self-preservation, and is equally a fundamental law of existence. It is the blessing which tempered with mercy the justice of expulsion from Paradise. It was impressed upon the human creation by a beneficent Providence, to multiply the images of himself, and thus to promote his own glory and the happiness of his creatures. Not man alone, but the whole animal and vegetable kingdom are under an imperious necessity to obey its mandates. From the lords of the forest to the monsters of the deep—from the sublety of the serpent to the innocence of the dove—from the celastic embrace of the mountain Kalmia, to the descending fructification of the lily of the plain, all nature bows submissively to this primeval law. Even the flowers which perfume air with their fragrance, and decorate the forests and fields with their hues, are but curtains to the nuptial bed. The principles of morality—the policy of the nation—the doctrines of the common law—the law of nature, and the law of God—unite in condemning as void, the condition attempted to be imposed by this testator upon his widow."

Chief Justice Gibson differed with Judge Lewis, and the two jurists are at this moment candidates on the same ticket for the Supreme Bench; this has added something to the general interest of the question. The Chief Justice reversed the decision of the lower Court, and encountered the opinion of Judge Lewis, with, among others, the following sentiments:

"I know of no policy on which such a point could be rested, except the policy which for the sake of a division of labor, would make one man maintain the children begotten by another! It would be extremely difficult to say why a husband should not be at liberty to leave a homestead to his wife, without being compelled to let her share with a successor to his bed, and to use it as a nest to hatch a brood of strangers to his blood."

Who are the Democratic Candidates?

In their zeal to abuse the Judge, the Democratic Federalists of the Fire Proof utterly neglect their own candidates.—Bigler is occasionally honored with the popular name of "Bill Bigler," and the remainder are going to their political graves "unheard of and unsung." A friend who is much more apt to hit the nail on the head than to strike amiss, relates an anecdote which illustrates the reason why "the Company" devote all their editorial to the abuse of Judge Jessup. The anecdote is this: A youth was on a certain time viewing very carefully a fine horse belonging to his neighbor. After looking at him intently for some time, he exclaimed:

"I wish that horse was dead."

"Why," says the father, "the horse doesn't hurt you; why do you wish him dead?"

"Because he ain't ourn!"

"The last we shall give to our readers the 21st of October next, announcing the defeat of Judge Jessup by the largest majority polled, concluding with a general review of the causes that produced it.—*Democrat.*

Admission 12½ cents—children half price. Undoubtedly you will, for we never knew you to publish anything but falsehood in relation to the Judge.

For the Susquehanna Register.

AN HOUR, July 18, 1851.

Mr. Editor—In defining your position on the political questions of the day, on assuming the post of Editor of the Register, you hold the following language in regard to the institution of Slavery:

"Believing that Slavery is morally a curse to any people and politically one of the greatest wrongs perpetrated by a Republic, we shall, without any disposition to interfere with rights guaranteed by the Constitution to the slave-holding States, earnestly oppose any enlargement of slave territory. Regarding the compromises of the Constitution as a strong enough protection to the States' rights of our Southern brethren, we are opposed to any extension or enlargement of their rights or safeguards, either by Federal or State Legislatures, and shall earnestly work and hope for the time when our whole country shall be a land of Free-soil, the home of Free men, and every State sacred to Free-speech.

Not being able to reconcile the different sentiments embodied in the foregoing extract, with each other, or with your remarks on the politics of the State—in the same paper—and desiring to be correctly informed as to the state of public opinion in your section on this question, I shall feel obliged if you will, as the organ of the Whig party in your county, state what you wish to be understood as *meaning* when you say—

"Without any disposition to interfere with those rights guaranteed by the Constitution to the slave-holding States, earnestly oppose any enlargement of slave territory. * * We are opposed to any extension or enlargement of their rights or safeguards, either by Federal or State Legislatures."

Also state, whether or no the (so called) compromise measures of the last Congress have your sanction and support, and whether or not, in your opinion, the southern states have a right, under the Constitution, to take their slaves into the territories of Utah and New Mexico, or any other territory belonging to the United States?

These inquiries are not made with a view to prejudice any party, or to influence *local* politics in any way, but, as before stated, to obtain through the medium of the Register the position of your section on this question. Believing that both parties have allowed *collateral issues* to usurp the place of *cardinal principles*, and thereby—so far as the writer is concerned—become entitely sectional or denationalized—the writer has little sympathy for either Whigs or Democrats—as such—any further than their acts are made to bear upon the general government, and thereby affect the interests of the whole country.

Very respectfully, CORRETA.

In reply to the above, in the authorship of which we recognize a citizen of this county, we say, briefly, that we are on the Whig platform with both feet, and intend, with both hands, to hold up the banner of its principles. If our language was not plain enough, we will state our opinions again. We have no disposition to interfere with those rights which are guarantied by the Constitution to Slave-holding States. They may catch their "fugitives from service or labor," if they can. We will not unlawfully oppose them in doing it. Do you understand that?

We are opposed to the enlargement of Slavery, either by its introduction into Utah or New Mexico, or by the annexation of Cuba with it. The *Pennsylvanian* says that Slave-holders have a right to go into these territories and establish Slavery. We are opposed to any such proceeding. Do you understand that?

Finally, we are opposed to "any extension of their rights or safeguards by Federal or State Legislatures." We are opposed to the passage by Congress of any law which gives them any right to, or facility in catching fugitives, to which they are not entitled by the Constitution. And we are opposed to the passage by the State Legislature of a law making our county jails pens, in which to shut up runaways. Do you understand this?

Lastly, we do believe that unless the Whigs have a majority in the next Congress, New Mexico and Utah will be admitted into the Union with Constitutions as bad as that of Texas.

Now if our friend is satisfied with these answers, we wish that he would, respectfully, solicit the Buchanan Democrat of this place to answer similar questions.—Our opinion, however is, that he would have the trouble of writing a letter for his pains.

For the Susquehanna Register.

The First Cause.

The *Democrat* is laboring lustily to throw odium on Judge Jessup on account of his connection with the "Surplus Stock Company." They urge, and with apparent plausibility, that in the organization of the Bank upon a fictitious capital, the seed was sown from which such a prolific harvest of suffering and loss has been gathered. But I think there is another cause back of this, which is worthy of notice. The correctness of the individual liability principle will be disputed by no Democrat. When the Bill chartering the Bank of Susquehanna County was on its passage through the Legislature, a motion was made by a radical Democrat from one of the middle counties, to engraft on the bill the individual liability clause. This was resisted by the friends of the bill, and through the influence and *vote* of that "dyed in the wool" Democrat, Col. ASA DIMOCK, *was defeated.*—Had this provision been adopted, who believes that such disastrous results would have been witnessed in this county? Had the property of the Directors and Stockholders been personally liable, would they not have watched more closely the financiering of those *Democratic cashiers,* Kellum and St. John? Had this been the case, would such good *democratic directors* as William J. Turrell and Henry J. Webb have voted for such illegal and hazardous transactions as the Mann, Thompson and St. John loans? No one who knows the gentlemen, believes that they would intentionally wrong a fellow being. But honesty of intention and purity of purpose will not be appreciated by the hard-working farmer or mechanic who finds his hard earnings *non est inventus* by somebody's rascality. This institution has been under *democratic* administration almost ever since its organization. Who ever heard either of its cashiers, Kellum or St. John, accused of any great affection for Whiggery? Every body knows that the board of Directors has been nothing better than men of straw—that the cashier for the time being was *the Bank.* I profess no great love for the Judge or the Directors, but I like to see "the devil have his due."

LIBERTY.

☞ The above letter from our correspondent, contains a fact which we imagine will not be very palatable to the anti-bank Democrat. Nevertheless, it is true. What reply do you make to it? Then *keep it before the people, that it was proposed to make the Stockholders of the Bank of Susquehanna County individually liable, and that it was defeated by Democrats, Col. Asa Dimock, now in the State Treasurer's department, then the Representative of this county, voting with them.*

We have yet more facts in relation to the Democratic character of the Bank, which shall appear in due season.

For the Susquehanna Register.

Mr. Editor—Notwithstanding scientific gentlemen have rolled their eyes in wonder, "I pray thee have me excused" from believing *that* Meteorite ever "fell down from Jupiter," for at least two reasons. The first is, going with the momentum it must have done, had it fallen from any body foreign to the earth, it would have scattered not only a few twigs and roots, but the largest tree that ever grew in Susquehanna county, and would have buried itself *more* than *half* its diameter in the earth. And secondly, there are at least two men men of the highest respectability, who will testify that they have played on and around *that* stone more than fifteen years ago, while going to school in the vicinity

Springville. L.

Ellis Lewis and the U. S. Bank.

We commend to the anti-Bank editors of the Democrat, the documents which we publish below in relation to *their* candidate the erudite Lewis. We ask these men of tender conscience, who announced last week that "irrespective of party ties" they would discharge their duty to community, confidently relying upon that community to sustain them, what they have to say in the face of facts like these? Can you say that Judge Jessup is not worthy of the votes of this community, because he was a director of the Susquehanna county Bank, which he resigned before it went into operation, because he held Stock in it which he transferred before the control of the constitution passed into the hands of Democratic "persons"—can you say that he is unworthy of confidence and support, and yet call upon Democrats to vote for this man who disgraced the ermine by bargaining with the United States Bank; and descend from the Bench to speculate upon the fall of that institution, to fatten himself upon its old carcass?

From the Muncy Luminary.

Mr. Editor:—The following document having come into my hands, it seems right to give it publication in your paper, near where the whole of the proceedings are known. If the conduct of Judge Lewis in making such bargains when President Judge of our Court, where all the judgments, executions and sales took place, was proper, let his friends show it. But if it proves that he is a dangerous Judge, and unfit for the office, neither Democrat nor Whig should help him to mount the bench of the Supreme Court. This is my humble view of the affair, and I think it ought to be well reflected upon in the State, and particularly where so well known, in LYCOMING COUNTY.

Hon. Ellis Lewis,

A CANDIDATE FOR THE SUPREME BENCH.

The people and the lawyers ought to know what sort of a Judge he was in the 8th District, so that his future conduct may be imagined. Is either debtor or creditor safe under such a judge as the following bargains show him to be? To buy cheap and wrong the creditors and debtor, —to sell dear and enrich himself he descends from the Bench, and with many Counsel argued his claims in these speculations before his associate Judges! One of the Associates resisted him, and his speculations did not enrich him greatly. How many other grand speculations of his Honor may come before the Supreme Court?

From the Records of the Supreme Court.

[The two suits stated of U. S. Bank and W. B. Bank *vs.* Cowden &c.]

"The above two claims against J. H. Cowden, having been assigned to my use this day by F. C. Campbell, Esq., President pro tem. of the W. B. Bank, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, I hereby bind myself in compliance with the terms of said resolution to pay for the said claims in notes or stock of the W. B. Bank at par, at my election, as soon as the said demands are collected. Thirty-eight hundred dollars certain of the amount, I hereby bind myself to pay as aforesaid in notes of the W. B. Bank; and I further bind myself to use all honorable efforts to collect the said demands. Witness my hand and seal this 1st day of March, A. D. 1842.

ELLIS LEWIS. {L.S.}

[Indorsed]—Signed by Cashier, Thos. W. Lord,

1842, March 9,—$350 on account of the within and credited to E. Lewis on J. G. Lord's note when collected

May 16, 300 on the act of the within

June 11, 730 on the within and credited as above

1843, Jany. 31, 530 on act, of the within bond

Feb. 14, 80

1844, Feb. 27, 1000 By a transfer of 43 shares of W. B. Bank stock see transfer of this date on act of the within bond

Agreement between the Bank of Pennsylvania of the one part, and E. Lewis, Esq., of the other part.

1st.—Lewis is to bid off the Mill property of J. H. Cowden, of Williamsport, as attorney in fact for the bank of Pennsylvania, at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, at his discretion, and to attend to the employment of Counsel and conducting all law suits about the title to the same, or the disposition of the money and to take possession and care of the property, and shall sell the same when the controversy is ended.

2nd.—The profits after paying out of the re-sale the purchase money bid at Sheriff's Sale, and all expenses attending the fulfilling of this contract to be equally divided between Ellis Lewis and the bank of Pennsylvania provided that if the said bank realize from the same the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars, then all further profits arising from the property, and the Towanda securities in the possession of the Bank of Pennsylvania, to be equally divided between Lewis and the said bank, the expenses of the foregoing proceedings at law, provided the bank receives no benefit from the sale, to be divided and borne by the parties in equal proportion.

3d.—It is understood between the parties that any sum realized by Ellis Lewis from the said Towanda securities or other real estate in Lycoming county shall be equally divided between the parties, provided, however, that the sum to be received by the bank shall in no event exceed the sum of the principal and interest of the debt. This agreement is entered into by H. Chester as agent of the bank of Pennsylvania, and if not objected to in ten days after the same shall be submitted to the board of Directors, shall be considered as binding. Witness our hands this 22d day of July, A. D. 18

Signed, HENRY CHESTER,
for the bank of Penn
ELLIS LEWIS.

☞ An attempt was made to fire a town in the rear of Bentley & Re store on Monday evening. The da ness of the night, or perhaps the appro of a watchman, saved us from another The attempt was again made Tue evening. The incendiary was disco just as he had completed his prep rious. His legs saved him.